

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Argentina, Chile Sign Beagle Treaty in Vatican	[TELAM]	A	1
Further Report	[Buenos Aires Service]	A	1
Central American Bishops Report on Militarization	[AFP]	A	3

ARGENTINA

Alfonsin Address Local, U.S. Businessmen		B	1
USSR Purchases 1.3 Million Tons of Wheat	[LA RAZON 23 Nov]	B	1
Briefs: Ambassador to Israel Presents Credentials		B	1

BOLIVIA

AFP: MIR Withdrawing From Government; Unrest Continues		C	1
--	--	---	---

BRAZIL

Maluf Supporters Calling for His Withdrawal		D	1
Figueriredo Reportedly Distancing Himself From Maluf		D	1
	[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 24 Nov]		
Uranium Enrichment Tests Begin 27 November		D	1

CHILE

Reportage on Protests, Related Events		E	1
Netherlands Embassy Incident		E	1
Concepcion, Arauco Curfew Lifted		E	1
Priests Detained		E	1
UPI Correspondent Expelled		E	2
PCCh Declaration	[Prague RUDE PRAVO 22 Nov]	E	2
Britain Relinquishes Antarctic Base to Chileans		E	2

ECUADOR

Bomb Explodes at National Congress; Two Arrested		G	1
Ecuadoran CP Message to 13th Romanian Congress	[Bucharest SCINTEIA 21 Nov]	G	1

PERU

Reportage on National Strike Called by CGTP		J	1
Varying Success Reported		J	1
Transportation Sector Not Striking		J	1
Schools Closed		J	2
Violence Reported		J	2
Provincial Voting Office Burned Down in Juliaca		J	3

MEXICO

Sepulveda Hails Shultz-Gromyko Meeting		M	1
Venezuelan Envoy on Oil Prices, Lusinchi Visit		M	1
De la Madrid Receives PARM Delegation		M	1
Briefs: Iron, Steel Production		M	1

PANAMA

Cocina Coordinator on Continuing Protest
[LA PRENSA 29 Nov]

N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Monge Awaiting Report on Airspace Violations
Nicaraguan Embassy Threatened; Security Enhanced
Bodyguard Said Responsible for Attack on Robelo

P 1

P 1

P 1

EL SALVADOR

U.S. Embassy Strafed by Machine-Gun Fire
Guerrilla Commander, ERP Fighter Surrender
FMLN Urges All People To Be Present at Ayagualo
[Radio Farabundo Marti]

P 2

P 2

P 2

Further Report

P 3

[Radio Farabundo Marti]

FMLN-FDR Delegation Leaves Mexico City [EFE]

P 3

Vencemos Greeting

P 4

Government Accused of Escalating Aggression

P 4

[Radio Farabundo Marti]

Farabundo Marti Cites U.S. Colonel on War Tactics

P 5

NICARAGUA

Contrast Seen Between U.S., USSR Policies
Commander Torres on Upcoming U.S. Maneuvers
Obando y Bravo's Comments on Human Rights Criticized
CDN President Denied Passport for Travel Abroad [ACAN]
Eden Pastora Departs for Miami Visit [ACAN]
Briefs: Hungarian, Czechoslovak Donation

P 6

P 7

P 8

P 8

P 9

P 9

CUBA

Millions To Take Part in Armed Forces Day
U.S. 'Pressures' Guatemala, Increases Aid
U.S. Seeks 'Pretext' To Intervene in C. America
Havana TV Interviews FMLN Commander on Dialogue
Garcia Frias Meets With Mozambique's Chissano
Fishery Cooperation Meeting Held With Mexico
CECE Head Comments on Trade Relations With FRG

Q 1

Q 1

Q 2

Q 2

Q 2

Q 3

Q 3

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

University Students Demand Budget Increase
PLD Leader Opposes Alliance With PRD [LISTIN DIARIO 20 Nov]
Foreign Minister Begins Visit to France
[cross-reference]

R 1

R 1

R 1

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Prime Minister Pindling Reports on Economy

S 1

ARGENTINA, CHILE SIGN BEAGLE TREATY IN VATICAN

PY291709 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1636 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Vatican City, 29 Nov (TELAM) -- In the presence of Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, secretary of state of the Holy See, the Argentine and Chilean foreign ministers today signed the Peace and Friendship Treaty which puts an end to the century-old conflict between the two countries over the southern region.

In a solemn ceremony held in the Sala Regia of the Vatican Palace, Foreign Ministers Dante Caputo and Jaime del Valle signed the treaty on behalf of their respective governments. Caputo and del Valle were accompanied by Marcelo Delpech and Colonel Ernesto Videla, chiefs of the Argentine and Chilean delegations, and others.

Cardinal Casaroli was accompanied by members of the Vatican delegation which participated in the negotiations, including Msgr Gabriel Montalvo.

Further Report

PY292222 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish at 1633 GMT on 29 November broadcast live from the Sala Regia in Saint Peter's Basilica in the Vatican the signing ceremony of the treaty between Chile and Argentina over the "demarcation of borders in the Beagle Channel and the southern seas."

The ceremony started with an address by Msgr Gabriel Montalvo, the Vatican expert on Latin American affairs, who after listing highlights of the mediation process, noted that Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, and Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, were present at this solemn ceremony to sign the "Peace and Friendship Treaty" over the Beagle dispute.

The announcer then reported that the signing ceremony has started and that the dignitaries will sign three copies of the treaty, a copy for each party. After the signing, the announcer stated that Cardinal Agostino Casaroli would address the ceremony. In his 9-minute speech, Cardinal Casaroli praised both the Argentine and Chilean Governments and their people for being part of this historic event. After expressing the pope's joy at the achievement of this peace treaty, he noted that the Holy See is always willing to work for the preservation of world peace.

Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle then addressed the gathering. He delivered a 7-minute speech in which he noted: "As the representative of the Chilean Government, I am honored to sign this Peace and Friendship Treaty which was achieved through the guidance of our Lord with the Republic of Argentina." After noting that Chile and Argentina share common historical and cultural backgrounds, he said that despite the tense situations that have characterized Chilean-Argentine relations, the two countries have never waged a war. After praising the Vatican and the pope for helping to achieve a "just and honorable agreement," which he described as "visionary," Jaime del Valle said: "The treaty that we are signing today contains all the elements needed to safeguard peace because it assures the upholding of international rights, the peaceful solution of any eventual controversy, and the firm will to achieve economic cooperation and physical integration with the objective of ultimately achieving the socioeconomic development of our two countries."

He then added: "Therefore, this treaty will be the cornerstone of Argentine-Chilean relations. But to achieve these goals, both parties will have to show a strong and constant will if we are to work in keeping with the guidelines established in this treaty. Only thus will this treaty be a fruitful and lasting tool."

He then went on to note that the treaty represents the "reciprocal will" of the two countries to depose of antagonistic attitudes and to work toward a path leading to true understanding between them. Jaime del Valle warned that "because we cannot isolate ourselves from the tensions and crises that characterize today's complex and sometimes incomprehensible world, and in keeping with the Holy Father's comments on the need for men to seek brotherhood in a divided world and to achieve heartfelt peace we believe this treaty is evidence of a true effort of goodwill."

The Chilean foreign minister ended his speech by praising the great work carried out in the mediation process by the late Cardinal Samore.

Then, Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo delivered a 13-minute speech. He began by saying that "on 18 October, we had the honor and the joy of informing our people that the document describing the agreements reached by the Argentine and Chilean delegations on the southern border dispute had just been signed in the Vatican. My government thus fulfilled a commitment that it assumed in the eyes of the Argentine people during the 1983 electoral campaign."

After praising the efforts of the late Cardinal Samore and of the Vatican officials in charge of the mediation, Foreign Minister Caputo pointed out that on 23 January 1984, Argentina stated that a negotiated solution is always the most appropriate way to solve a controversy. The Argentine foreign minister explained that "we have taken into account that there is too much violence in the world, because the struggle for power and wealth continues to generate great tension. In addition, there are bilateral and subregional conflicts and confrontations among the developing countries."

"Thus," he continued, "we were clearly aware that the long-term effects, not only of a war but of the maintenance of a state of high tension between Chile and Argentina, would seriously curtail our limited possibilities."

Caputo then explained that "it was also obvious that the maintenance of such a conflict would have seriously harmed the Latin American cooperation process at the political and socioeconomic level at a time when the continent urgently needs to strengthen the ties among its nations, in order to successfully cope with the considerable difficulties arising from the international situation." After pointing out that the signing of the treaty means that reason has prevailed over passion, Caputo remarked that the settlement of the century-old dispute "is not only an example for the peoples of our region but for the entire world, because the attainment of peace through diplomacy is an exceptional achievement over which all of us should rejoice."

"Moreover," he continued, "this Peace and Friendship Treaty has a very special significance, because it now will allow Argentina and Chile to undertake all types of actions and implement all the plans of economic cooperation and integration that our nations and our economies so badly need without apprehension."

Caputo then recalled that "in a homily he made in the Sistine Chapel on the 150th anniversary of Simon Bolivar's death, His Holiness John Paul II placed special emphasis on Latin American integration." After summarizing, he pointed out that "if we look back, we can see that Latin American history is not only the history of the different national and regional integration processes and of the attempts to attain them, but also the history of the attempts to frustrate or halt them."

Caputo pointed out that without an effective integration process, "the continent runs the risk of becoming a group of isolated islands."

Caputo concluded his speech by saying that "we are at the end of the road, and our people have welcomed peace and the end of tension, insecurity, and the threat of war. Our people have also welcomed this fraternal encounter with Chile. Let the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans from now on be the common borders of our brotherhood."

Immediately afterward, an unidentified church official thanked God and the men of goodwill for this achievement of peace, accord, fraternity, and goodwill.

The announcer then reported that the ceremony was over, and coverage ended at 1715 GMT.

CENTRAL AMERICAN BISHOPS REPORT ON MILITARIZATION

PA291519 Paris AFP in English 0410 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, Nov 29 (AFP) -- Central American bishops on Wednesday stigmatized the arms race which has turned this part of the world into "an armed camp" where murder, arbitrary arrest and torture have become "everyday realities which have less and less impact on consciences." The Roman Catholic prelates, in a 54-page report prepared at a three-day episcopal conference, said militarization had become "a vicious circle which costs lives and wastes resources."

The bishops denounced the "totalitarianism" of exaggerating "the ideal of national security," which they called an aggressive reaction against communism which results in violence and running roughshod over human rights.

The report said that free-enterprise capitalism, as well as Marxist collectivism, reduced the dignity of the human individual.

The churchmen deplored the "cold and dehumanized" mentality of the major industrialized countries whose trade policies helped maintain poverty here as "a form of institutionalized violence."

ALFONSIN ADDRESSES LOCAL, U.S. BUSINESSMEN

PY291514 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0110 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Nov (DYN) — President Raul Alfonsin today asked U.S. businessmen to have confidence in the Argentine democratic process and, therefore, to increase their investments in the country, in a speech he delivered to open the first meeting of Argentine and U.S. businessmen at the Sheraton Hotel. Alfonsin also called upon Argentine businessmen to make "a patriotic effort to reverse the difficult economic situation we inherited by increasing production, by securing new investments, and by increasing exports."

In a brief speech to businessmen at a ceremony attended by government officials from both countries, Alfonsin also emphasized "the positive progress" Argentina has made in its foreign debt negotiations with the IMF and U.S. banks. Alfonsin also stated that "clear-cut procedures are being established for increasing both exports and the investments we need."

Commenting on Argentine economic problems, Alfonsin said: "Our country is forced to earmark 40 percent of its savings for servicing its large foreign debt alone."

Addressing the U.S. businessmen, Alfonsin said: "I don't believe any of you can be unaware of the discriminatory treatment we have endured and continue to endure in our trade with developed countries."

After describing the Argentine economic situation, Alfonsin assured the U.S. businessmen that "there are possibilities for conducting business well in a democracy," and after inviting them to invest in technological, industrial, and commercial areas, he assured them that they "will find here justice, freedom, a state of law, and a fertile ground for investment and good business."

On his part, U.S. Ambassador Frank Ortiz has made the following statement to DYN: "We endorse the president's view, since there can be no solid democracy without a solid economic basis, and investments are required to achieve this."

The opening ceremony was attended, among others, by Commerce Secretary Ricardo Campero; Argentine Industrial Union President Roberto Favelevic, Buenos Aires Governor Alejandro Armendariz, and by Corrientes Governor Jose Romero Feris.

USSR PURCHASES 1.3 MILLION TONS OF WHEAT

PY262128 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 23 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] According to information gathered from commercial sources, the Soviet Union has purchased 1.3 million tons of Argentine wheat, which will be shipped out in December. This is the first large shipment of the current harvest at a time when the market is experiencing a severe depression because of the scarcity of deals (so far only 500,000 tons of wheat have been sold to Brazil). Furthermore, the Soviets purchased the wheat at \$140 per ton which is bound to liven up the market since Argentine wheat is currently priced between \$130 and \$138 per ton. It is hoped that the Soviets will purchase close to 4 million tons as compared to last year's 3.1 million tons.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL PRESENTS CREDENTIALS — Buenos Aires, 21 Nov (TELAM) — Alberto Felipe Dumont, new Argentine ambassador to Israel, today presented his credentials to Israeli President Herzog. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1516 GMT 21 Nov 84 PY]

AFP: MIR WITHDRAWING FROM GOVERNMENT; UNREST CONTINUES

PY292330 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2045 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] La Paz, 29 Nov (TELAM-DPA) -- As a result of the paralyzation of all public and private activities in Bolivia, the massive street demonstrations by workers and students who are determined to continue the indefinite general strike to the end, and the confinement to barracks of personnel of the three Armed Forces [as received] following a harsh warning by the Army commander in chief against attempts to disrupt order, President Hernan Siles Zuazo's government is confronting one of the most serious stages in its toilsome mandate.

This already serious situation turned more uncertain still following the rural workers announcement that starting tonight they will put up road blockades to prevent vehicular traffic along all Bolivian roads. The Armed Forces decision to confine military personnel to barracks was prompted precisely by this position of the rural workers. According to Information Minister Mario Rueda, the Armed Forces decision was simply a precautionary measure and not one leading to a coup.

However, Rueda's description of the Armed Forces measure is not as simple if we take into account General Simon Sejas Tordoya's emphatic warning that the military institution will not permit the disruption of order and that he will adopt pertinent measures in keeping with the development of internal events.

Meanwhile, the government, pressured by the powerful Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), which is demanding that the drastic economic measures enacted on 22 November be canceled and that other actions be immediately undertaken to meet the needs of the poorer sectors, this morning made public its efforts to reach a solution, if possible today. Pursuant to this objective, we will try to contact the COB to reach an agreement. [sentence as received]

However, the government's intentions might be frustrated if the students, in particular, continue their demonstrations in the streets of La Paz, where they have seized a large number of public transportation vehicles to block the main streets, demanding that the transportation sector be nationalized and that students be charged minimum fares.

Government sources this afternoon pointed out that these actions constitute what the chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces referred to as disruption of order as a justification for Armed Forces intervention.

The situation of uncertainty has been aggravated by the lack of accurate information because the three television stations and the radio stations are not broadcasting today due to the strike.

Despite the silence of the mass media, by midafternoon it was possible to learn a new development in this hard process that the Siles Zuazo administration is experiencing. This time the action centered around the political arena: The Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) will in the next hours to withdraw its members from the ruling coalition, thus leaving the Siles Zuazo-led Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI) alone.

Thus, a new development is to be added to the situation that the government is enduring. This development is so serious that one may suppose, with a considerable margin of certainty, that in the absence of highly favorable developments in the next hours, the continuity of the government will be seriously jeopardized.

MALUF SUPPORTERS CALLING FOR HIS WITHDRAWAL

PY291330 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Excerpt] An initial panic seems to be affecting Deputy Paulo Maluf's campaign board. This became evident yesterday a few hours after the decision adopted by the Superior Electoral Court [TSE] against the party loyalty rule.

The first to show desperation was Maluf supporter Deputy Nilson Gibson who in the Federal Chamber of Deputies proposed Maluf withdraw his candidacy as a gesture of self-denial.

Later, at Maluf's electoral committee's office in Brasilia, Deputy Jose Carlos da Fonseca presented a proposal calling on Maluf to withdraw. Why not hold a rally at Praca da Se to tell the people why Deputy Maluf would withdraw, he said.

Another deputy from Mato Grosso who supports Maluf has proposed a different way out: direct elections for president of the Republic on 1 March 1985, with each party presenting a candidate.

Deputy Flavio Marcilio, Maluf's vice presidential candidate, proposed a new alternative: a 2-year provisional government for whomever wins at the Electoral College, and direct elections in 1986.

A congressman who is considered a Maluf follower, Senate President Moacyr Dalla, listened to all that, shook his head in a gesture of disappointment, and stated: The court is the court, and I will have to respect the TSE decision, that is all.

FIGUEIREDO REPORTEDLY DISTANCING HIMSELF FROM MALUF

PY272002 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Nov 84 p 1

[By Carlos Chagas]

[Text] President Figueiredo no longer wants to hear about presidential candidate Paulo Maluf. A few days ago, when Civilian Household Chief Leita de Abreu told him that he would not be attending the Social Democratic Party [PDS] meeting that would approve the hunt for dissidents, the president answered: "You are making the right decision. If I were a member, I too would not go."

Thus, the PDS candidate is being thrown into the sea as worthless baggage. The absence of Ministers Danilo Venturini, Jarbas Passarinho, Murillo Macedo, Delfim Netto, and Mario Andreazza is also very symptomatic. Moreover, the candidate and his followers were excluded from the presidential delegation to the dedication of the Tucuruí Dam. Not even Figueiredo wants Maluf or his followers nearby. There has been no more talks on revanchism in the government. This is the time for discreet dialogue and understanding with the Democratic Alliance to guarantee the peaceful transfer of power on 15 March 1985.

URANIUM ENRICHMENT TESTS BEGIN 27 NOVEMBER

PY280102 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals today observed the start of the operational tests of the Nuclebras uranium enrichment plant in Rezende, Rio de Janeiro. According to Nuclebras President Dario Gomes, the objective of the plant is to enrich uranium to a concentration of approximately 3.2 percent. He explained that this concentration must be attained to allow the operation of the Brazilian nuclear plants that will produce electrical power.

REPORTAGE ON PROTESTS, RELATED EVENTS

Netherlands Embassy Incident

PY291945 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The Netherlands ambassador has informed the Chilean Foreign Ministry that five former workers of the copper corporation are in the embassy. This announcement was made by Foreign Ministry spokesman Marcelo Padilla who explained that they have not sought asylum.

[Begin recording] They are there as guests -- I quote the word guest -- in that diplomatic mission. This is a matter that the ambassador said he is going to handle internally. This is not a case of asylum. I repeat, they are there as guests. [end recording]

Concepcion, Arauco Curfew Lifted

PY291624 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Officials in the 8th Region have decided to lift the curfew in the Provinces of Concepcion and Arauco and in the communities of Talcahuano, Pinco, and (Tomi). This decision was announced in Communique 132 of the emergency zone. The communique also says that in the Provinces of Concepcion and Arauco and in the communities of Talcahuano, Pinco, and (Tomi) vehicle movement will be restricted from 0000 to 0500 starting tonight.

Priests Detained

PY291945 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The government has put at the disposal of the Apostolic Nunciature three priests who were arrested by Carabineros after residents in the poor Pudahuel district reported disturbances. This information was provided by Colonel Carlos Krumm, the assistant secretary general of government.

[Begin Krumm recording] In view of disorders reported to Carabineros by residents of Pudahuel district involving a group of people stirring up public disorder and violence, police units went to the site yesterday afternoon, 28 November. As a result of the operation carried out at the intersection of Salvador Gutierrez and (Saltos Medel) Streets, five persons were arrested at 1930. Once they were identified, it was established that two of those arrested were priests identified as Mariano Puga (Concha), 53 years of age, Chilean, member of the Bishop Oscar Romero parish on Carlos Cortez Street at the corner of (Dr Bendane); and Mariano Mazur Kosiel, 32 years of age, foreigner, member of the Nuestra Senora de la Esperanza parish on Violeta Parra at the corner of Victor Cruz Street. The other three [as heard] people who were arrested are: Esteban Merino Gomez, 32 years of age, foreigner, deacon of the Nuestra Senora de la Esperanza parish. [end recording]

Colonel Krumm explained that the priests have been put at the disposal of the Apostolic Nunciature as a sign of courtesy by the government toward the Holy See.

[Begin Krumm recording] The five people under arrest were first put at the disposal of the Interior Ministry where they remained during the night of 28 November and the early morning of 29 November in the 19th Police Precinct in Providencia. The three priests involved in the disorders were put by the government, exercising its sovereign rights, at the disposal of the Apostolic Nuncio out of courtesy toward the Holy See. The other two people will be subject to due legal process. [end recording]

The assistant secretary general of government added that the fact that some people have been arrested does not mean that normal work cannot go on under the state of siege in force in the country.

UPI Correspondent Expelled

PY300245 Paris AFP in Spanish 0205 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 29 Nov (AFP) — It was officially reported tonight that UPI correspondent Anthony Edward Boadle will be expelled from Chile. The National Social Communications Agency (Dinacos) has announced that the Interior Ministry "has issued a decree expelling foreign citizen Anthony Boadle from the national territory." The agency communique added that "Mr Anthony Boadle works as a journalist for UPI and on 28 November sent abroad a report on the death of a soldier and two civilians. The report is not true." The note issued by Dinacos pointed out that "the measure has no effect whatsoever on the news agency for which Mr Boadle works. It is aimed at making sure that reports on national events sent abroad are accurate. Foreign correspondents are usually reminded of the need to release accurate reports. The supreme government (?must) comply with this duty."

PCCh Declaration

AU271538 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 84 p 6

[CTK correspondent: "Declaration of the Communist Party of Chile [PCCh]: The Departure of the Dictator Is the Condition For the Road to Democracy"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Nov — The PCCh, active illegally, has issued a declaration in which it elucidates on its ideas about the regime that should replace the 11-year-old dictatorship of General Pinochet. It stresses in the declaration that Chile's return to democracy is inevitable, even though it still requires much effort and claims many victims. The main characteristic feature of the democratic regime that will replace the dictatorship must be respect for human rights. This regime must be founded on the sovereign will of the people, the PCCh states. According to the document, it is also necessary for the future Chilean regime to respect the social rights of the working people, recognize the right of citizens to freely organize themselves in political parties, and ensure the democratization of the Armed Forces and the cleansing of the judicial apparatus of fascist elements.

In the economic sphere, the PCCh demands the nationalization of mineral wealth, big enterprises, and banks, and the carrying out of a new land reform. Regarding foreign policy, the next regime must espouse anti-imperialist standpoint, actively identify with the principles of peaceful coexistence, and display solidarity with the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The PCCh further stresses that the condition for eradicating fascism, for building democracy, and for revitalizing the country's economy is the departure of dictator Pinochet, the setting up of a provisional government, and the convocation of a legislative assembly. It rejects overcautious theses conceding the possibility of Pinochet's remaining in power. It states that the Chilean people are politically mature, responsible, and capable of immediately taking upon themselves the task of building a new, democratic regime.

BRITAIN RELINQUISHES ANTARCTIC BASE TO CHILEANS

PY291825 Paris AFP in Spanish 1603 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 29 Nov (AFP) — The Defense Ministry in Santiago has reported that the Britain's Adelaida Antarctic base has been handed over to Chile and that the Chilean Air Force will use it in the future. Adelaida, located on Cape Palmer, belonged to the Natural Environment Research Council and had been used by the British Antarctic Service. The base will be renamed in honor of Tomas Carvajal Villarroel, a Chilean Air Force lieutenant who died on 27 September 1980 when the helicopter he was flying crashed during an Antarctic rescue operation. Chile now has a score of temporary and permanent bases in the Antarctic in a zone between meridians 53 and 90. The area is also claimed by Argentina and the United Kingdom.

BOMB EXPLODES AT NATIONAL CONGRESS; TWO ARRESTED

PA292009 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Another bomb exploded in the Legislative Palace last night as deputies were concluding their discussions on the national development council bill. Legislative guards arrested two suspects who were in the hall near where the bomb exploded, and took them to the Garcia Moreno Jail. The explosion took place at 1840 on a staircase near the elevator assigned to the deputies. According to police sources, the bomb was an old type that was banned in 1970 because of its serious irritant effects on victims. Immediately after the bomb went off, the police said that they captured two persons who were hurriedly leaving the area. The police are holding these persons for questioning. Legislative guard chief Ruben Fonseca said that he had received reports that persons who had infiltrated the Legislative Palace staff were causing problems and trying to disrupt the sessions of the National Congress.

ECUADORAN CP MESSAGE TO 13TH ROMANIAN CONGRESS

AU271448 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Nov 84 p 14

[Report on message of the delegation of the Communist Party of Ecuador to the 13th Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Congress]

[Text] The Communist Party of Ecuador [PCE] warmly hails the 13th RCP Congress, which, as the directives for the next 5-year plan period and the future guideline up to the year 2000 point out, is an event of great significance in Romania's political and socio-economic life.

The great achievements attained by the Romanian people, under the leadership of the RCP, which is headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are not only unique in Romania's multi-millenary history, but are a strong example and impetus for people such as the Ecuadoran people, who are struggling to eliminate the vestiges of the colonial past, the backwardness, and dependence on imperialist domination.

One of the vestiges of the capitalist crisis and of the policy of monopolist domination, the message reads further, is the burden of foreign debts, which, today, lies heavily on our country for establishing a new international economic order. On the occasion of this important congress, we also wish to express the view that there is no more important task in the world than safeguarding peace throughout the world and the great achievements of mankind and of socialism. Therefore, we, the Ecuadoran Communists, are convinced that now, more than ever, one needs the unity and cohesion of the international workers and communist movements, as well as the cohesion of all democratic and peace-loving forces to work jointly and stop all those who want to destroy our planet in a nuclear holocaust.

The 13th RCP Congress and its resolutions regarding the consistent, future development of socialism and the achievements attained until now are a strong impetus in our people's struggle, who can witness the results of a true socialist society for the benefit of people.

Long live the 13th RCP Congress! Long live the unity between the Ecuadoran and Romanian peoples! Long live the unity between the RCP and the PCE! Long live the unity of the international communist movement! Long live peace throughout the world!

[Signed] PCE delegation

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL STRIKE CALLED BY CGTP

Varying Success Reported

PY300310 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0207 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 29 Nov (EFE) -- More than 130 people were today detained in various Peruvian localities during the national strike called by the communist General Confederation of Peruvian Workers [CGTP] in spite of the state of emergency imposed yesterday by the government. Lima Deputy Mayor Arturo Marmol has officially reported that 33 people have been detained in Lima. They are accused of participating in road blockades and in demonstrations. The prefect [teniente de alcalde] of Villa Mayor, one of the most heavily populated popular suburbs of Lima, is included among the detainees. According to official sources, CGTP leading member Jeannette Morales has also been detained for participating in actions aimed at disrupting order.

In Huancayo, 300 km east of Lima, various clashes between police personnel and demonstrators resulted in the detention of approximately 100 people. However, official sources have not confirmed this high number of detainees.

In Arequipa, the second largest Peruvian city, about 1,000 km south of Lima, there were also incidents and an undetermined number of detentions.

The national strike summoned by the communist CGTP had an uneven response in various regions of the country. According to Labor Minister Joaquin Leguia, worker absenteeism was calculated at 14 percent nationwide and 16 percent in Lima. The minister backed up his assertion with the information that industrial electricity consumption only dropped 3.5 percent. Senator Rolando Brena, of the United Left which supported today's stoppage, said that although it was not total, it was observed by 75 percent of the labor force. The CGTP, which called for the stoppage, has not yet issued any report on the results of the stoppage.

In Lima, the day was characterized by considerable absenteeism in some industrial zones and in the banking sector. Public transportation was also severely affected. However, commerce and services went on in relative normality. Employees of public institutions reported to work in varying percentages above 50 percent, according to Minister Leguia.

Unofficial information indicates that three engineering students of Lima University were wounded by plastic bullets fired by policemen. There are no reports on any seriously injured people in the hospitals of Lima or other cities throughout the country.

Transportation Sector Not Striking

PY291423 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] The Labor Ministry has declared the 72-hour notice given by the CGTP to hold a 24-hour national strike on 29 November to be inappropriate, and it has notified this organization to abstain from holding the strike or else it will be punished by law.

In order to guarantee the arrival of workers at their work sites, the Labor Ministry has ordered employers to permit a 2-hour tolerance of later arrival and to pay a 3,000 soles transportation bonus to those workers who arrive at work on time 29 November.

The National Urban Transport Enterprise (Enatruperu) has announced that the 500 buses covering 24 routes in Lima and Callao will operate normally on 29 November.

Twenty-three other buslines and 28 minibus committees that cover 51 main routes in Lima also announced that they will not obey the strike called by the CGTP.

This report was given by the Enatruperu president, architect Rodolfo Vallejo, together with the leaders of the minibus committees, who told the transportation and communications sector that they will not join the strike on 29 November.

Meanwhile, the Bus Transportation Association (ASPERU and ARTIP) [expansions unknown], which represent national and international passenger transportation and which have more than 1,000 associates and hundreds of vehicles, also reported they were against the strike.

The position of these transportation unions strengthens that of the freight transportation sector which previously announced that it would be operating normally.

Schools Closed

PY291427 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1319 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Report by Radio Victoria from Lima]

[Excerpt] Education Minister Juan Franco Ponce [name as heard] has ordered that classes be suspended today throughout the nation. Thus, there will be no classes both in public and private institutions today.

Lima is virtually paralyzed today: there is no transportation service and most labor centers are not functioning despite a government decree asking employers to give a 3,000-soles bonus to each worker who reports to work.

Several attacks took place last night in Lima, in Huancayo, in the Peruvian central region, and in Puno, a city located on the border with Bolivia and Peru.

A terrorist group led by a woman last night dynamited the Peruvian-U.S. Cultural Institute, located in downtown Lima. The attack occurred at 1930 when the terrorists broke into the building through an adjoining private garage armed with submachine guns, revolvers, and dynamite sticks. The attack caused heavy damage to the building and to two cars parked in the private garage.

Violence Reported

PY292356 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2221 GMT Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 29 Nov (EFE) -- The nationwide stoppage called for today by the communist CGTP had an uneven response in Lima and in the country's interior, and it was marked by isolated incidents that called for police intervention.

The CGTP strike was called as a protest against the government's economic policy. It was declared illegal by the executive branch, which has imposed a 1-month-long state of emergency throughout the country.

According to reports that are arriving in Lima from the various departments, the stoppage was total in the townships of Tarma, Huancayo, and Tumbes. On the other hand, it was only partial in Pasco, Arequipa, Huaral, and Chimbote, while it was not observed in Chiclayo, Chíncha, Trujillo, and Cajamarca.

The prefecture has reported that in Lima, where public transportation is scarce, there have been some incidents and at least 30 arrests.

A municipal women worker in Comas district was arrested for inciting people to strike, and a bus was set on fire in the same district.

Masked students from the Comas-based Engineering University tried to block an important avenue and were dispersed by the police.

In the 2 May Plaza of Lima, some 500 workers attempted to hold a rally in front of the CGTP headquarters, but they were dispersed by the police with a water cannon and tear gas.

A bus of the Municipal Transport Company was burned on a highway near Lima, and the police arrested some 30 persons who were trying to block access to the capital.

Employees of private banks joined the strike, but not those of the Bank of the Nation. The food market was open, and the Lima International Airport operated normally for domestic and international flights.

The Agriculture Ministry was open for business as usual, but not so the Economy Ministry.

Where the effect of the stoppage is most obvious is the transportation service, because the minibuses, which make up the largest number of public transportation vehicles in Lima, joined the strike.

According to a spokesman for the Drivers Federation, 90 percent of its members did not report to work, thus creating much difficulty for workers who may have wanted to go to work. The workers who went to work used any kind of transportation they could find, including on foot. The percentage of absenteeism has not yet been calculated.

[Buenos Aires Telam in Spanish at 2218 GMT on 29 November reports that "the most dramatic effect of the strike was the confrontation between demonstrators and policemen in Arequipa, the country's second largest city, 1,050 km south of Lima, where a large number of people were injured and beaten. In addition, scores of people were arrested in several Peruvian townships by noon today under the provisions of the state of emergency.]

PROVINCIAL VOTING OFFICE BURNED DOWN IN JULIACA

PY291830 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] The provincial electoral registration office in Juliaca was burned down by five hooded terrorists yesterday afternoon. After tying up a staff employee and a helper, the terrorists set the office on fire and shut down its metal curtain. Some students and other persons intervened in time to save the two employees from being burned to death and prevent greater property damage. The fire destroyed 10,000 files of already issued voting documents, and damaged the ceiling, a [word indistinct], and a typewriter.

SEPULVEDA HAILS SHULTZ-GROMYKO MEETING

FL290300 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2035 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 28 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said here today that Mexico desires the complete success of the coming meeting between the United States and the USSR in early 1985. He added that this meeting of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko opens new perspectives for peace because ending the arms race will be discussed and a new era of detente will begin.

VENEZUELAN ENVOY ON OIL PRICES, LUSINCHI VISIT

FL292314 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2050 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City 29 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Venezuelan Ambassador to Mexico Guido Groscoors said here today that Venezuela shares Saudi Arabia's opinion on an increase in oil prices this December which will reverse the drop in prices of recent months. The diplomat announced that Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi will visit Mexico during the first half of 1985 at the invitation of Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. The invitation was made last April during the president's tour of South America. Groscoors commented on the statement by Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani, who forecast an increase in the cost per barrel of petroleum, now set by OPEC at \$29 for light and \$25 for heavy crude. The ambassador explained that the new price will result from the 10 percent reduction agreed upon by OPEC and on increase in demand because of the onset of winter. He stressed that changes in the price of crude will not affect the San Jose Agreement, which facilitates the purchase of Venezuelan crude by various Central American and Caribbean nations. Regarding the visit to Mexico by Lusinchi, who will celebrate his first anniversary as chief executive in December, the ambassador said no date has been fixed but it will surely take place during the first 6 months of 1985.

DE LA MADRID RECEIVES PARM DELEGATION

FL290235 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0215 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 28 November (NOTIMEX) -- President of the Republic Miguel de la Madrid tonight received in private audience the top leaders of the progovernment Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution [PARM], continuing in this way his dialogue on national problems with the different political organizations of the country. Mexican Secretary of Government Manuel Bartlett Diaz was present at the audience, which took place at Los Pinos official residence. The leaders of the progovernment party were headed by its president, Carlos Cantu Rojas, and its secretary of public relations, Luis Gonzalez Filisola. The audience took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual respect for the points of view presented by both sides.

BRIEFS

IRON, STEEL PRODUCTION -- Mexico City, 28 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- State- and privately-owned iron and steel plants have reported that they will produce 6.85 million tons of raw steel by the end of 1984. This was reported by the national council of the iron and steel industry and the Mexican Steelworks [Sidermex]. The state-owned Altos Hornos of Mexico and the Lazaro Cardenas Las Truchas steelworks and the privately-owned Monterrey foundry would produce 4.2 million tons of raw steel this year. This is 11.2 percent higher than the 3.8 million tons produced in order to overcome problems and maintain its work force, the steel industry is currently exporting finished products. According to Sidermex, exports of finished products could reach 600,000 tons this year. Sidermex spokesman Isidro Mendicuti said the enterprise would sell products to Algeria, Syria, Egypt, Iraq, the FRG, Belgium, Japan, the United States, and Canada. The last few years have been especially difficult for Sidermex. Although it currently employs 51,605 workers, it is operating at only 60 percent capacity. [Text] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2227 GMT 28 Nov 84 FL]

COCINA COORDINATOR ON CONTINUING PROTEST

PA292200 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Nov 84 p 1 A

[By Franklin Bosquez D'Giovanni]

[Text] At a press conference at the Arts and Sciences Athenaeum yesterday, the Panamanian people were asked by the leaders of the Coordinating Board for National Civilization (Cocina) for an indefinite delay in payments to the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification (IRHE), the National Telecommunications Institute (INTEL), and the National Water and Sanitation Institute (IDAAN), next Monday and Tuesday.

Cocina coordinator, Dr Mauro Zuniga, stressed that after the "most extraordinary civilian march in our republican history," which took place last Tuesday, his organization will no longer be only the representative of 47 associations, but will instead become the "authorized spokesman of the Panamanian people." Zuniga added: "With the grand national civilian march, we united the messages of the large national majorities."

Zuniga, coordinator of the National Medical Negotiating Commission (Comenenal), also said that the general strike will continue throughout today. He added that Cocina was established yesterday as a "permanent organization," and will be "the vanguard of the Panamanian people until all of our demands are totally fulfilled."

The four Cocina demands are the abrogation of Law 46, the cleaning up of the public administration, the recovery of all ill-acquired properties, and the publication of the Defense Forces of Panama (FDP) budget, as well as an inventory of all of its properties, and an immediate and drastic reduction of both. Cocina also requests an audit of the Defense Forces and its agencies.

There are two other demands that go along with the four mentioned above. First, suitable and honest persons who would respond to the people's interests must be designated as attorney general and comptroller general, and chosen from three candidates presented by Cocina.

Second, the Supreme Court must fulfill the second and third demands "faithfully and continuously" because "the Supreme Court should set the example and end the corruption in its own ranks and in the judicial branch."

The leaders of Cocina have asked the people not to pay their IRHE, INTEL, and IDAAN bills next Monday and Tuesday.

Cocina also announced that contact has been established with the church hierarchy, which, the civic organization has said, has publicly manifested itself "against the new economic measures, against Law 20 (which created the FDP), and mainly, against the principle of national security." [as published]

With the agreement of the Catholic Church, of which the majority of Panamanians are members, there will be a "national fast" within the next few days.

According to Cocina, another "civil campaign" is being organized with the participation of "the entire country." It will be announced in due time.

Despite the "lack of respect" to which the leaders of Cocina were subjected at the Legislative Assembly last Tuesday after the march and the civic meeting, Dr Zuniga said that the organization has agreed to go to the Assembly today to explain its position before the 67 legislators.

Zuniga said: "We have always been open to dialogue. We do not want to be accused of stubbornness. A commission from the Assembly came here to Cocina to ask us to go the assembly once more. They have guaranteed proper respect and courtesy. Therefore, we have accepted."

When a foreign correspondent asked Cocina's opinion of the possible loss of the school year, Nestor Mendez Villarreal, president of the Association of Professors of the Republic and prominent member of Cocina, said: "That began with the former education minister, who delayed the school year. Two months of classes were uselessly lost, and the government media was an accomplice which never said a word about the incident."

Professor Mendez Villarreal said: "The people are willing to make any sacrifice."

Meanwhile, Professor Rogelio Douglas, secretary general of the Association of Private Schools Educators (AECOP), said that the majority of these institutions are on strike, but added that the union cannot force schools that are not affiliated with AECOP to join the strike. "What I can ensure is that all of our affiliates are strictly following orders that come from Cocina."

With regard to the death threats received by Dr Maria Villalaz de Arias, president of the National Medical Association, Cocina blamed the central government for "any attack" that the leaders or members of the civic movement may suffer.

"If something were to happen, a general strike would be the next step," Dr Zuniga said.

The Cocina coordinator also spoke about the leaders of the National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP), and the National Council of Organized Workers (Conato). He said:

"The leaders of both groups are completely out of touch with reality. They are moving in different directions."

Zuniga explained that Cocina is in possession of the manifestos from the Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture; from the Panamanian Industrialists Union (SIP); and from the Panamanian business Executives Association (APEDE). These organizations are principal members of CONEP and their documents confirm their participation in Cocina.

Therefore, "all of the institutions that form our movement will go on strike."

Dr Maria Villalaz de Arias called upon the businesses and the workers "to make a greater effort and to create pressure."

Finally, Zuniga said that Cocina has prepared a "menu" that will include actions that will be carried out periodically.

COSTA RICAMONCE AWAITING REPORT ON AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

PA292111 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez has said that he has received no official report on Sandinist push-and-pull [preceding words in English] airplanes overflying Costa Rica yesterday morning. In referring to this incident the president said:

[Begin recording] I do not yet have an official report from the Public Security Ministry, but if there has been a violation of Costa Rican airspace, we will consider the incident to be a new act of hostility and disrespect of our country's sovereignty. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY THREATENED; SECURITY ENHANCED

PA292327 Rome IPS in Spanish 2306 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] San Jose, 29 Nov (IPS) -- The Costa Rican Government will step up security at the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose after it has received reports of possible threats against embassy officials, it was reported today.

Costa Rican Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza said that Leonor Arguello, Nicaragua's ambassador to Costa Rica, told him during a meeting that her embassy has received telephone threats during the past several days.

In 1981 the police retrieved a grenade on the Nicaraguan Embassy grounds. It did not go off.

Piza said that investigations may prove difficult "because they are telephone threats," but indicated that security at the embassy and the ambassador's residence will be stepped up.

The minister reported that during the meeting with Ambassador Arguello, he told her about the overflights of Nicaraguan aircraft over Costa Rican airspace near the border. According to an official report the planes, two "push-and-pull" [preceding words in English] planes, flew over Costa Rican airspace six times yesterday over the mouth of the Colorado River, into which the borderline San Juan River flows. Costa Rican authorities reported that the planes entered 11 km into Costa Rican territory.

BODYGUARD SAID RESPONSIBLE FOR ATTACK ON REBELO

PA290425 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Major Rodolfo Jimenez, deputy director for intelligence and security, told the press today that all evidence gathered so far indicates that Alfonso Robelo was the victim of an attack by one of his own bodyguards. The man who hurled a fragmentation grenade into the car occupied by Robelo and newswoman Alejandra Gutierrez Moya on 4 November is Julio Miranda Velasquez, aged 23 and a Nicaraguan citizen. The action occurred in the Rohrmoser neighborhood. Miss Gutierrez Moya was seriously injured, while Robelo escaped practically unharmed.

Maj Jimenez said that Miranda was an important figure in the Sandinist government but that he was apparently (?expelled) from it. He later came to Costa Rica as a refugee.

Miranda has been using several aliases, including Julio Cesar Miranda Hernandez, Julio Miranda Cisneros, Bruce Sinclair Sinclair, Salvador Sanchez, and Felipe Filemon Diaz Ochoa, among others.

Costa Rican authorities are still investigating what prompted this man to attack the anti-Sandinist leader. Miranda is still at large. It has been said that he has not left Costa Rica.

EL SALVADOR

U.S. EMBASSY STRAFED BY MACHINE GUN FIRE

PA292308 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2257 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Unidentified men this afternoon strafed with machine gun fire the building of the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador. No casualties or property damage have been reported. A U.S. Embassy source confirmed the report, but said no further details could be revealed because statement was being drafted. Following the attack, which was made from an undetermined place, many policemen are guarding the embassy building and streets that lead to it. The U.S. Embassy is heavily guarded. It was last attacked 2 years ago. This attack occurred on the even of the second meeting between the government and the guerrillas in search for peace. The meeting will be held at a religious retreat center 15 km from San Salvador.

GUERRILLA COMMANDER, ERP FIGHTER SURRENDER

PA300217 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Bulletin issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa; date and place not given]

[Text] Guerrilla Commander "Ulises" has turned himself in to the Treasury Police at Las Limitas hamlet, Zacatecoluca jurisdiction, with an M-16 rifle and its matching ammunition. The commander was leader of the Ernesto Morales Sandoval guerrilla squad which operates on the coastal area that includes the cantons of (El Tacon), (Las Tortugas), (San Carlos Lempa), Los Conejos, (Casonas), and others.

Another terrorist, who goes by the alias "Jose" and who belonged to the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP], turned himself in at the headquarters of the 6th Infantry Brigade at Usulután with an AR-15 rifle, two Claymore mines, and other ammunition.

The two rebel fighters said that they decided to surrender due to the low morale that pervades the ranks of the FMLN, the poor food, and the ill treatment they received from their superiors. They added that many guerrillas wish to defect but do not because their commanders intimidate them.

FMLN URGES ALL PEOPLE TO BE PRESENT AT AYAGUALO

PA300109 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran people. We have instructions from the FMLN General Command.

The FMLN General Command is inviting all of the people and the country's social sectors to be present tomorrow, 30 November, in Ayagualo, where the second round of peace talks will be held between our alliance, the FMLN-FDR, and representatives of the Salvadoran Government.

Both sides have agreed that this second meeting cannot be held behind the people's backs, so there must be no obstacles to the people's attendance. There must be no military presence in the vicinity of the meeting place in Ayagualo or on the access roads, and more importantly, there should be no checkpoints or requests to show documentation. All the people must be present in Ayagualo on 30 November. This is the instruction from the FMLN General Command.

All the people must be present at the second peace talks in Ayagualo. All must demand an overall solution to the conflict. All must demand the humanization of the conflict. We urge our peasants, workers, teachers, students, displaced persons, market peddlers, housewives, relatives of jailed and missing persons, mothers and relatives of soldiers killed in combat, transporters, people who own small and medium-sized businesses, and the local and foreign press to be present early tomorrow, 30 November, at the second meeting for peace in Ayagualo.

Likewise, we inform all of our people that the FMLN-FDR have demanded that an area of 5 km be kept demilitarized during this second meeting. The presence of armed elements around the installations would constitute a disturbing element to the talks. All the people must be present at the second meeting on peace. We want peace with dignity.

Further Report

PA290204 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador
1830 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] On 30 November, the peasants and workers will be present at the second dialogue for peace in Ayagualo, La Libertad Department, which is located 15 minutes from San Salvador. All peasants and workers demand an overall solution to the conflict. The participation of all peasants and workers in the search for a political solution to the conflict will make possible the achievement of a peace with justice.

To achieve a political solution to the conflict, the peasants and workers demand from the Duarte government the right to [words indistinct], the right to (?reconstruction), and socioeconomic aid. To achieve peace with justice, the peasants and workers demand that the Duarte government stop the bombings, massacres, military operations, and destruction of crops.

Everyone to participate in the achievement of peace! Everyone to the second dialogue for peace in Ayagualo, La Libertad Department! We want peace with dignity!

FMLN-FDR DELEGATION LEAVES MEXICO CITY

PA292151 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2128 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Nov (EFE) -- Accompanied by the French and Swedish ambassadors to Mexico, three of the four members of the FMLN-FDR who will participate in the second meeting with the government left Mexico City today.

Mexican Foreign Secretariat spokesmen told EFE that FDR members Hector Oqueli and Ruben Zamora left for El Salvador aboard a commercial airplane chartered by the Mexican Government. One of the two representatives of the FMLN, either Facundo Guardado or Dagoberto Gutierrez, also traveled aboard the plane.

The diplomatic source indicated that the plane left early this afternoon. The source added that the plane carrying part of the Salvadoran political-military opposition delegation is not a Mexican Air Force plane as a local newspaper had reported.

The source added that once in El Salvador, the group that left from Mexico will be joined by the ambassadors of Spain, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Colombia, and Switzerland who, along with the Mexican charge d'affaires, will provide diplomatic protection to the opposition delegation in the dialogue.

Representatives of the Salvadoran Government and the political-military opposition will meet tomorrow at a spiritual retreat center located 10 km from San Salvador to discuss a possible negotiation that will bring about peace in this Central American country.

Venceremos Greeting

PA300131 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] We begin this broadcast of Radio Venceremos by greeting Companeros Ruben Zamora, Hector Oqueli, Facundo Guardado, and Dagoberto Gutierrez, members of the FMLN-FDR delegation that will participate in the Ayagualo meeting on Friday. Part of the delegation of our fronts that will participate in the second round of talks in the process of political solutions arrived in our country on Thursday afternoon.

Companeros Ruben Zamora, Hector Oqueli, and Dagoberto Gutierrez arrived at the Comalapa International Airport accompanied by diplomats from France, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Switzerland. From these territories in combat, we reiterate the greetings of the members of all the structure of our revolutionary army to you companeros, members of our delegation. Companeros Ruben Zamora, Dagoberto Gutierrez, Hector Oqueli, and Facundo Guardado, you are worthy representatives of the people of Farabundo Marti, worthy representatives of the [words indistinct]. All the people are with you.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF ESCALATING AGGRESSION

PA290342 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Martin in Spanish to El Salvador
2300 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Since 15 October, date of the first meeting for peace between our fronts and the Duarte administration, Duarte has ordered more than 30 bombings in 4 of the country's departments: Chalatenango, Cuscatlan, Morazan, and Cabanas. In these bombings the regime dropped more than 151,250 pounds of explosives on the civilian population. The escalation of aggression is even greater if one takes into account that each bombing is accompanied by heavy artillery fire and military operations that destroy entire villages, murder peasants and their families, destroy crops, and kill beasts of burden. This is what the regime has done since 15 October. However, neither these acts of vandalism nor all the other repressive measures that the regime has implemented from one extreme of the country to the other have swerved or will swerve our people's will to achieve peace with justice. In El Salvador there is a general clamor for peace; all sectors of society are demanding that the regime take concrete steps toward peace. Our fronts, the FMLN and FDR, have responded to that clamor and are thus furthering efforts to advance toward an overall solution to the conflict. Our fronts are continuing actions with seriousness and responsibility and are drafting specific proposals to present to the regime. These proposals are an expression of the people's will and of workers' desires to resolve the conflict politically and obtain an answer to their most pressing economic, social, and political needs.

The 151,250 pounds of explosives that were dropped on the people in 1 month do not show a desire for peace or manifest an intention to humanize the conflict. They are not the way to show that there is the intention to respect human rights in El Salvador. The Salvadoran people must stop the escalation of war that the regime is determined to promote.

This is the spirit with which the FMLN-FDR will participate in the meeting on 30 November. Our people will defeat the regime's warmongering spirit with their struggle and active support for the efforts of the FMLN and FDR.

On 30 November all the Salvadoran people will go to the site of the second meeting with the regime and, as they did at La Palma, the people will support our delegation. This second meeting will be another victory for the people. It will show the warmongering regime that the Salvadoran people want peace and are willing to make all the sacrifices that are necessary to achieve it. Our people's most cherished desire is peace with justice. Our fronts represent the interests and aspirations of the people and they will lead the people's struggle and efforts until peace is achieved. Let us defeat the regime's warmongering spirit. Let us all go on 30 November to the second meeting for peace. Let us express our wish and disposition to achieve peace with justice and freedom.

FARABUNDO MARTI CITES U.S. COLONEL ON WAR TACTICS

PA291423 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT
28 Nov 84

[Text] Attention: Salvadoran people, Catholic Church, and organizations defending human rights. Radio Farabundo Marti will present a special report on the Pentagon's new tactics for El Salvador, proving the Reagan administration's genocidal policy and its puppets' actions against the Salvadoran people.

Days after Ronald Reagan's reelection as U.S. President, Thomas Pickering, the Yankee ambassador in our country, announced that his government was giving El Salvador a sizable number of DC-3 war airplanes that will be used in counterinsurgency operations against our people. On this occasion, Radio Farabundo Marti is reproducing parts of an interview with U.S. Marine Corps Lieutenant Colonel John Buchanan, a private military counsellor [as heard] who constantly travels through Central America and maintains permanent contact with military leaders in the region. Lt Col Buchanan also participated in the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people. This interview was published by the newspaper EL UNIVERSITARIO in August 1984 under the title "The Pentagon's New Tactics for El Salvador."

Lt Col Buchanan asserted that the Pentagon's new plot in El Salvador is a genocide in which 6 percent of the (?civilian) population may perish. The new tactic is to use converted DC-3 and AC-130 airplanes which have been equipped with sophisticated reconnaissance and electronic espionage systems. These airplanes have already been delivered to Colonel Juan Rafael Bustillo, and they have been equipped with cannons, bombs, and machine guns that can shoot 6,000 rounds per a minute at a target that is 1 square foot in diameter. In addition, they are equipped with infrared radar.

These airplanes have been sent to El Salvador so the Salvadoran Army can step up the war, gain an advantage on the guerrillas, and eventually annihilate them along with the population living in the disputed zones. Lt Col Buchanan asserted that the Salvadoran Army controls the guerrillas during the day with bombings, battalions, and aerial reconnaissance flights. What about the night? The night belongs to the guerrillas. During the night, Lt Col Buchanan says the government Army does not send out patrols or launch reconnaissance operations; in addition, the Armed Forces react in a disorderly way during the guerrilla forces' attacks. During the night the guerrilla forces spy on them, sleep near them, and then leave for their camps.

The U.S. Pentagon has already said that a strategy must be carried out to allow the Armed Forces to go where the guerrillas are camped. They cannot effectively bomb anything during the night. Armed helicopters or gunships [preceding word in Wnglish] can do this.

These DC-3 airplanes can be equipped with several rapid-firing machine guns with silencers and cannons. The use of this tactic is proof of a genocidal policy in which 6 percent of the Salvadoran civilian population might perish. In other words, if these airplanes are used, 300,000 Salvadorans might die in our farmlands, according to Lt Col Buchanan's estimates. The U.S. official continued, saying: The infrared radar may be used to locate groups of people, who may well be peasants escaping the Army's fire, or the fire of a woman cooking food at dawn.

Buchanan said that during the day these planes can overfly areas, waging psychological war against the population. To maintain this equipment the Salvadoran Government can hire experts from General Electric, the company that builds these weapons.

According to Buchanan, it was General Paul Gorman's idea to use this equipment. Gorman is chief of the U.S. Southern Command, based in Panama. Buchanan is aware of the fact that the use of these planes would cause great damage to the civilian population. El Salvador is the most populated country in Central America, and has the highest population density in Latin America, with an average of 500 persons per square mile. Bombings in El Salvador would in fact mean bombing the civilians living in densely populated areas. However, officer Buchanan does not care if 300,000 persons die because of the Pentagon's new tactic for El Salvador. He is only concerned about exterminating guerrillas.

The Reagan administration already has sent these planes to El Salvador although they are as yet unused. The use of this kind of weapon cannot be hidden. Employing them would mean open and declared genocide against the Salvadoran civilian population. The warmongering U.S. officers do not want gringo soldiers involved in the Salvadoran war if it can be avoided. What they want to do is to send weapons so the puppet Army can massacre the Salvadoran people.

This was a special program by Radio Farabundo Marti detailing the genocidal implications of the use of the DC-3 planes already acquired by the Salvadoran regime. The Pentagon's new tactic for El Salvador would wipe out 300,000 Salvadorans, 6 percent of the Salvadoran population. These planes that Reagan sent after his reelection are evidence of the stubborn determination of the Yankees and their puppets, of intensifying the war, and of giving one more push to the escalation of U.S. intervention in our country. The Pentagon's new tactic for El Salvador would mean massacring 300,000 Salvadorans. All this information was obtained from an interview with U.S. Lt Col John Buchanan, published by the newspaper EL UNIVERSITARIO in August 1984.

The FMLN is denouncing this new escalation of the war in our country and demands that the Napoleon Duarte regime stop selling our national sovereignty to the Reagan administration. The FMLN demands an immediate stop to the influx of weapons and war equipment, a halt to the bombings and that instead, Duarte prove his political willingness to advance along the path of dialogue and peace that our working people so earnestly demand.

NICARAGUA

CONTRAST SEEN BETWEEN U.S., USSR POLICIES

PA292006 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 84

["Beyond the News Reports" segment by Carlos Chamorro Coronel: "A Remarkable Contrast"]

[Text] The facts are there for everyone to see, striking a contrast as remarkable as it is unquestionable.

While the United States takes extreme aggressive actions of every type against Nicaragua, the USSR Government and people do their best to ease our suffering and support this process that favors the poor.

The aid and support have come in many forms, but the latest gesture is truly moving: 100 war wounded were flown in a special Aeroflot plane to receive medical attention in USSR hospitals. We must point out that such support comes not only from the USSR. The GDR has given us the same kind of support, taking care of our people who were wounded in the unjust war that U.S. imperialism is waging against us.

It is important to stress the contrast, first out of gratitude to those countries that have given us their generous (?solidarity) during this difficult hour for our homeland, and second out of love for justice and truth.

Those elements that systematically oppose us, such as the Popular Social Christian Party, which during the national dialogue presented an unpatriotic document which does not acknowledge the U.S. aggression, may say what they will. The truth is that while the United States is desperately seeking to destroy the revolution, by and large the rest of the world supports us. If sometimes the solidarity of some governments is not so generous or so obvious, the solidarity of their peoples definitely is, as is the case of the people of the FRG.

All of this proves that our country is not alone. Not only are we not alone, but to some extent our cause has become the cause of all the countries that truly love peace and progress, as Sandino once said.

Another clear indication that Nicaragua has reason and justice on its side can be seen in the recent ruling by the International Court of Justice in The Hague against the United States and in favor of our country, which is being denounced by the greatest military power in the world.

All of this shows that the U.S. system is definitely finished. The American dream has turned into a horrible nightmare even for the United States. Curiously, it is on this small strip of land in the heart of the Americas, between two oceans, that the proud eagle, symbol of Yankee imperialism, has crashed thunderously, just as it did in the last century. The mighty have been brought down, and the weak have been exalted.

COMMANDER TORRES ON UPCOMING U.S. MANEUVERS

PA300306 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the Political Section of the Sandinist People's Army, today stated that the military maneuvers that the U.S. Government is preparing in Central America and the Caribbean are a danger to peace in the region, Commander Torres told a group of Managua political instructors that the maneuvers, including "Computex," "Flitex 85," "Quick Thrust" [preceding words in English], and "Torch of Freedom," will involve some 90,000 U.S. troops. He reported that enormous amounts of U.S. weapons have arrived in Honduras in the past few days, substantially increasing Honduran and U.S. military capabilities in the area. Commander Torres said that the Honduran Government's request to sign a new military treaty for reciprocal assistance with the Reagan administration is part of this effort that seeks to legalize and justify the presence of U.S. military bases and foreign troops in Honduras and warned that popular discontent is growing in Honduras as a result.

OBANDO Y BRAVO'S COMMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS CRITICIZED

PA292057 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Speaking like a shepherd who is completely disassociated from his sheep, Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo said yesterday in Tegucigalpa, where the Central American Episcopal Conference is currently meeting, that tension and tanks are suffocating Managua. Obando y Bravo admitted that the mobs no longer bother him, but he said that freedom of expression remains restricted. He did not explain, however, as he should have, since he is a church man and this obliges him to be sincere and truthful, that the reason for this lack of freedom is the state of emergency forced on us by the aggressions of the largest power on earth. In order to make his lie sound more truthful, he naturally did not discuss the broad freedom of information and mobilization, and the freedom to criticize the Nicaraguan Government itself enjoyed all this time by the political parties that participated in the electoral campaign. Neither did he say that here in Nicaragua we promote healthy and constructive criticism.

In his statement to ACAN-EFE, he added that there is a state of permanent alert in the Nicaraguan capital and that tanks can be seen everywhere. Again, Msgr Obando y Bravo did not have the courage to say that those tanks were not out in the streets to repress the people, his sheep, but to provide them with protection at a time when a direct aggression on the part of U.S. imperialism had been feared.

Msgr Obando y Bravo talked about the need to hold a national dialogue that provides solutions to the national problems, but he failed to tell newsmen, as was to be expected, that both the Sandinist Front and the government are firmly endorsing the national dialogue, to which all of the country's representative forces have been invited, but which both the church and the rightwing parties are boycotting. Can the Managua archbishop's stance be construed as a desire to achieve peace when he has chosen to ignore -- and not due to a lack of abundant information -- that the mercenaries paid and financed by the CIA and the Reagan administration are killing our children, our peasant women, and our young people in the Nicaraguan mountains?

The Catholic prelate countered the newsmen's views on the results of the elections, merely answering that we would have to wait for the inauguration of the one who has been elected president of the Republic, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, whose name he omitted when commenting on the issue. Finally, he expressed hope for the peace efforts, but did not specify who is sabotaging these efforts. There is no person more blind than he who refuses to see, or a person more deaf than he who refuses to hear.

CDN PRESIDENT DENIED PASSPORT FOR TRAVEL ABROAD

PA292039 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0231 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Managua, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Social Democrat Luis Rivas Leiva, president of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN), said today that the government denied him a passport to travel abroad. Rivas Leiva, who is also secretary general of the dissident Social Democratic Party and who did not specify to what country he wishes to travel, said the decision of the immigration authorities was "totalitarian and arbitrary."

The CDN president issued a call for "the government and the democratic organizations to take the necessary steps to allow the free movement of opposition political, union, and business leaders, both inside and outside the country."

According to Rivas Leiva, 30 days have not yet passed since the presidential and legislative elections in Nicaragua, but already human rights are being curtailed and violated, as a large number of leaders are being prevented from leaving the country.

EDEN PASTORA DEPARTS FOR MIAMI VISIT

PA300118 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0018 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] San Jose, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- According to a clandestine station, Eden Pastora, Commander Cero of the anti-Sandinist guerrillas, left for the United States on a private plane from a secret camp in the mountains of southern Nicaragua. A radio station of the anti-Sandinist insurgents that is sporadically heard in San Jose announced that the "commander in chief" of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance armed forces will make a technical stopover in Honduras and will then continue to Florida. Friends of Pastora told ACAN-EFE that the main purpose of the guerrilla leader's trip is to establish contact with groups of anti-Castro Cubans exiled in Miami. They added that in the next few days Pastora will travel to Panama and Colombia. However, they did not indicate the reasons or the date of the trip.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN, CZECHOSLOVAK DONATION -- Janos Kiss, Hungary's ambassador to Nicaragua, and (Vladimir Kalekis), charge d'affaires at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Nicaragua, today donated to the Nicaraguan Government a shipment containing 1,600 tons of grain, 1,200 tons of canned meat, 800 tons of newsprint, 16 tons of fabric, 135 tons of powdered milk, 20,000 tons of detergent, soap, and toothpaste, and 500 crates of medicine. Nicaraguan Health Minister Lea Guido and Domestic Trade Minister Dionisio Marengo received the donation on behalf of the Nicaraguan Government. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 84 PA]

MILLIONS TO TAKE PART IN ARMED FORCES DAY

FL300226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] More than 2.2 million workers will take part in the observation of Revolutionary Armed Forces Day, which will be held on 2 December in salute to the 28th anniversary of the Granma landing and the founding of the FAR, according to Roberto Viera, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC]. At a press conference held in the city of Havana, the labor leader added that the labor movement is saluting the historical date by surpassing its 1984 fund-raising goal for the Territorial Troops Militia and with more than 23,000 labor union sections declared ready for defense. Viera also said:

[Begin recording] We are sure that, as in the case of the Red Sundays dedicated to production work that we convoke every year in the month of November, this revolutionary day dedicated to the defense of the nation will, with the passage of time, also become a beautiful tradition of our working people. [end recording]

U.S. 'PRESSURES' GUATEMALA, INCREASES AID

PA291244 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 28 Nov 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] It is worthwhile to mention the U.S. pressure on the Guatemalan regime to adopt a stance unconditionally subordinate to U.S. interests in the region and to break its apparent (?detachment) from the Central American conflicts. This has caused the United States to develop a new strategy expressed through its recent stepping up of economic aid to Guatemala and the greater participation of the U.S. ambassador in Guatemala's domestic affairs.

As part of this strategy, Washington appeared to be pleased by the elections held in Guatemala in July and replaced Ambassador Frederick Chapin, whose relations with Guatemala had become somewhat tense. The United States then appointed Cuban-born Alberto Piedra, a naturalized U.S. citizen. During the past few days, the new U.S. ambassador to Guatemala praised Guatemalan regime chief Oscar Mejia Victores on human rights and the presumed democratization of the country. It was precisely these two aspects that caused the U.S. Congress to suspend military aid to Guatemala in 1977. Guatemala had reportedly violated human rights openly and repeatedly.

The U.S. Congress has now adopted a more flexible stance. It has granted \$60 million in economic assistance for fiscal year 1985, which began in October. In addition to this amount, President Ronald Reagan asked for another \$10 million in military aid aimed at training programs. Of course, during the 7 years in which the U.S. aid was suspended, Israel was the sure supplier of arms for Guatemala. During 1983, the United States sold spare parts worth \$7 million to Guatemala for its Armed Forces. Mejia has just announced that the International Development Bank, controlled by the U.S. Government, has given the Guatemalan regime \$1 million for rural communities. It is well known that it was in these model rural villages that the open aggression against [words indistinct]. In this manner, the Guatemalan authorities have been concentrating the country's Indian population in an effort to diminish the social base of the guerrillas.

This (?closing) of relations between [words indistinct] Guatemalans simultaneously signifies the U.S. Government's recognition of the counterinsurgency policy being carried out by the Guatemalan Army.

This is the U.S. strategy to unconditionally attach its Central American allies to U.S. regional policy. Evidence for this is a memorandum announced at a meeting of the U.S. National Security Council disclosed by THE WASHINGTON POST. The paper expresses concern over the fact that Guatemala has not joined other U.S. allies against Nicaragua and the Contadora member-countries.

U.S. SEEKS 'PRETEXT' TO INTERVENE IN C. AMERICA

FL300202 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] A provoked incident or an invented pretext can be the detonator for U.S. troops -- the second step of the interventionist project -- to unleash a generalized war in Central America. President Reagan himself raised yesterday the matter of the possible presence of MIG aircraft on board six Soviet ships that are bound for Nicaragua. By presenting Nicaragua as a military threat to its neighbors, Washington is searching for an incident that will serve as a pretext for what Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has said. He has said that the United States needs a clear invitation from an ally to intervene.

HAVANA TV INTERVIEWS FMLN COMMANDER ON DIALOGUE

FL290215 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Interview with Salvadoran Commander Venancio Salvatierra, member of the Political-Dipomatic Commission of the FMLN, by correspondent Mario Lopez; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Lopez] What are the political-military circumstances under which the dialogue is being carried out that began in La Palma between the Salvadoran Government and the revolutionary forces?

[Salvatierra] The beginning of the dialogue undoubtedly marked a limit to the advance of the military correlation of forces in our country. We had made innumerable attempts to begin a dialogue, and the answer had always been negative, both in regard to the U.S. Administration and the Salvadoran Government, which thought it had the capability to defeat us militarily and so had no need to engage in a dialogue.

The fact that they have decided on this occasion to begin a dialogue marks -- as I said earlier -- a substantive military advance, which has made it possible. The level of attrition we have inflicted on the Salvadoran Army is notably high, and the prospect that the Salvadoran Army, with the aid of the United States, can defeat us militarily is less and less probable. But this increases the chance that the United States will intervene, possibly using foreign troops. This is the framework within which this phase began that includes the dialogue initiated in La Palma on 15 October.

GARCIA FRIAS MEETS WITH MOZAMBIQUE'S CHISSANO

FL291455 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, Politburo member and transportation minister, has met with Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Mozambique foreign minister and Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee member. During the meeting, which was held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, matters of interests including the development of civil aviation in each of the countries were discussed.

FISHERY COOPERATION MEETING HELD WITH MEXICO

FL292000 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] The annual meeting to study [words indistinct] between Cuba and Mexico and the development of scientific and technical cooperation began today at the Havana Libre Hotel. During the talks, Gulf of Mexico fishing quotas will be defined, and cooperation in areas dealing with aquaculture, management of fishery resources, technological developments for preserving products, and sea life exploitation will be discussed.

In his opening remarks, Aldo Margolles, vice minister of the Cuban fishing industry, said Mexico and Cuba are an example of what can be achieved through relations where mutual respect and understanding prevail. Fernando Castro, Mexico's under secretary for fishery infrastructure, said his country is faithful to Latin American principles, and that is why relations with Central American countries have intensified in fishery matters.

CECE HEAD COMMENTS ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH FRG

PA290329 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Report by Jose Dos Santos, PRELA correspondent in Bonn -- recorded]

[Text] Cuba's decision to diversify and increase its trade and international relations acquired a new dimension during the third economic and commercial meeting being held this week with FRG firms. The meetings of a large Cuban delegation in this country are being sponsored by the Ibero-American Association of Chambers of Commerce, AICO, which is headquartered in Hamburg and which has held talks with Cuba on two previous occasions.

Raul Taladrid, president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation [CECE], told this correspondent that the current working meetings allow the two sides to exchange viewpoints and analyze the state of bilateral economic and trade relations, even though the FRG Government is not represented. Cuba hopes to establish mixed commissions with the FRG, similar to the existing ones with France, Italy, Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, and other members of the so-called EEC.

The Cuban official underscored the importance that his country gives to its relations with the FRG in the economic and other sectors. Taladrid said that the FRG Government has supported the dairy development project in (Jamaguayu) as part of the world nutrition program. He added that a heavy chemical trade with the FRG is traditional, and satisfactory business has been done with firms such as Hecht and Bayer, which have offices in Havana, and with a technological-scientific collaboration agreement will be signed during his stay in the FRG. The FRG companies might also participate in the project for the mechanical construction of [3-second break in transmission] 6690.

One of the main obstacles to increase trade between the FRG and Cuba -- which has been favorable for the island and worth approximately DM 500 million over the past 5 years or \$200 million at the average exchange rate -- has been the absence of credits and insurance to finance exports. This will be discussed during a meeting with the state-owned Hermes Company in Hamburg. Taladrid also said that U.S. pressure on the trade sector has also been an obstacle. The sale of Cuban nickel has been obstructed because the United States refuses to purchase equipment from a third country if the equipment was manufactured using nickel mined in Cuba. Due to its trade, the FRG is Cuba's sixth partner among the so-called market economy countries, following Argentina, Spain, Japan, Canada, and France.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DEMAND BUDGET INCREASE

FL291344 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Summary from poor reception] Thousands of university students yesterday marched through Santo Domingo streets to demand an increase in the budget of the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo [UASD]. The procession was headed by UASD rector, Dr Fernando Sanchez Martinez. The demonstration took place without incident.

PLD LEADER OPPOSES ALLIANCE WITH PRD

FL271602 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 20 Nov 84 pp 1, 8

[By Tulio Navarrete]

[Excerpt] Professor Juan Bosch, president of the Dominican Liberation Party [PLD], yesterday warned that he would not allow his party to make any agreement with the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] because there are people in the PRD who only seek personal gain.

Responding to a question on the subject, Bosch said, "If the PRD wants to unite with the PLD, this would have to be decided by a political committee, but I would vote against it." The former president said his party "cannot ally itself with a party whose people only want to gain power."

Bosch said that whatever occurred in the high-level leadership of the PRD extended down to the lower levels, although individuals at the lower levels aspire to positions in order to eat.

On Saturday, PRD leader Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez said the government that is elected in 1986 will have to be "broad-based" in order to solve serious national problems. He expressed willingness to make agreements with the Reformist Party and the PLD. But Bosch rejected that proposal and renewed his criticism of Pena Gomez, saying the PRD leadership was acting like a government entity.

FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS VISIT TO FRANCE

For Paris AFP coverage of the visit to France by Foreign Minister Jose Augusto Vega Imbert and his talks with French leaders, see the France section of the 29 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BAHAMASPRIME MINISTER PINDLING REPORTS ON ECONOMY

FL291920 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Report on Prime Minister Lynden Pindling's speech on the economy at the House of Assembly in Nassau; date unknown because of indistinct passage at start of broadcast]

[Text] [passage indistinct] The prime minister said that the effects of the global economic slumps of the late 1970's are still plaguing the majority of our Caribbean neighbors in the south.

Increased energy prices forced countries to shift foreign exchanges away from foodstuffs and raw materials, in favor of oil imports has taken its toll. Domestic production in virtually all of the Caribbean has fallen off with the result that there has been an increase in unemployment.

The last available data on tourism in the area indicates that out of approximately 4.5 million 1982 visitors to the region, including the Netherlands Antilles, 40 percent of that total were visitors to the Bahamas.

The Caribbean region as a whole, he said, has been adversely affected by the vagaries of international economics and in some cases, notably Barbados and Jamaica, external assistance from the International Monetary Fund had to be relied upon to stabilize the currency.

He said that the purchasing of local currencies has become increasingly weaker to the extent that exchange rates -- this will be the U.S. dollar in November, 1984 -- are: \$1 (U.S.) is equivalent to Barbadian \$2 dollars, Trinidad and Tobago \$2.21; Guyana \$4.19, and Jamaica \$4.54.

On the domestic economic developments, the prime minister said the upturn in the economy of the United States impacted favorably on the Bahamian economy, as a result he said, external reserves reached the peak of \$190.5 million in April, but from June declined at a moderate rate owing to the usual season inventory buildup.

At the end of September, reserves stood at \$170 million, and this compared favorably with the 1983 level of \$135.5 million.

The moderate upward trend in inflation, said the prime minister, reflected price developments in the United States, our major trading partner. For the twelve month period ending September 1984, the consumer price index moved up 53.7 percent [as heard], from 3.2 percent a year earlier.

When the price performances in the Bahamas is viewed against that of our hemispheric neighbors, he said, our inflation experience compares very favorably. The latest available information shows inflation rates of 14.84 percent for Trinidad and Tobago, 17.20 percent for Jamaica, 5.8 percent for Canada, and 5.3 percent for Barbados.

Turning to national income, the prime minister said that the expenditure on the gross domestic product has been increasing steadily throughout the early years of the 1980's. Between 1980 and 1982 expenditure by residents, local businesses, and the government had grown by an estimated \$283.1 million, this represents, he said, a healthy average annual growth rate of just over 8 percent.

Private consumption expenditure rose by between 29 and 32 percent, over the 3-year period 1980-82. This represented an average annual increase of between 10 and 11 percent. National income totals for 1980-82, when calculated on a per capita basis, amounted to well over \$4,000, over 73 percent of our working population earned more than \$100 per week.

On construction activities, the prime minister noted that there was an overall increase of construction activities for all of the Bahamas. He said that significant infrastructure starts are expected next year and in 1986, as large resort, office, and banking complexes come on stream. Several of these have already been announced by the private sector, and the prime minister said he was grateful to all those concerned for their display of confidence.

In the Family Islands, he said, the value of permits increased 35.3 percent, from \$6.2 million to \$8.4 million as in New Providence so too in Grand Bahama and the Family Islands. The prime minister said he expects new and important construction starts next year and in 1986. He said that there is a new feeling of optimism and enthusiasm in the business community, and he does not envision any slacking off in trade.

Advising the House on the performance of the 1984 budget, the prime minister said that the total revenue collected for 1984 was likely to be in the region of \$357 million, or \$7 million more than the original estimate.

He said that considerable revenues are being lost at the ports of entry, and renewed efforts will have to be made to collect them. Receipts from stamp and gaming taxes did not live up to expectations and a number of lawful taxes and fees have been somewhat tardy, because of the lack of cooperatism by those responsible for collection. And, the prime minister warned that this attitude will not be tolerated in the future.

In a manner similar to the revenue performance, the prime minister said the revised expenditure for 1984 was expected to see the estimates by some \$22 million. The majority of this expenditure, 82 percent of it, is attributed to personal emoluments and gratuities. He said the capital programs for 1984 have not progressed as rapidly as we would like it, but then too, we may need to borrow next from the system of marking prices to corresponding funding arrangements. [passage indistinct]